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TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 40, now ready, con tains, among other things, Professor Ameld's Hiustwied Le-ture on the Phonograph, the latest effect ansuce, Sent to an address, post-paid, ou receipt of 10 cents. The Tribuxs New York.

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New Dork Duily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Intense hostility to Turkey is manifested at Vienna; the Porte proposes to sign a convention if Austria promises to relinquish Bosnia when reforms are effected. - Cholera prevails in Morocco. M. Renouard, a French Senator, is dead. = In Italy, Lazzarette, a fanatic, has been killed in a conflict with gendarmes, who tried to dis perse his followers when they cried for a republic. Domestic .- Over 120 new cases of yellow fever and forty-two deaths are reported from New-

Orleans. The fever is spreading at Memphis. Senator Blaine was thrown from his carringo and painfully hurt. - Democrats in portions of Arkansas are terrorizing the Repub licans. === The Volunteer Firemen's Convenfion meets at Ithaca, N. Y., to-day. The Saratoga races were won by Pique, Bushwhacker, Waller, and W. I. Higgins, - There were a number of incendiary fires yesterday. The Provost Colliery, near Pottsville, Penn. has resumed work. - The Chinese Embassy is looking for a suitable house in Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Ex-Governor Kellogg denied, yesterday, the truth of John E. Leet's statements; Leet was placed in the Tombs to await examination as to his sanity. The Labor party's Harmonizing Committee made little progress. - General Butler addressed the employes of The Advocate. - The Commissioner of Public Works submitted his quarterly report. ____ A supposed case of yellow fever in Brooklyn, = Gold 100%, 1001g. 100%. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close, 99410 cents. Stocks generally inactive, but higher, and closing firm.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUSE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday, 72°, 83°, 73°.

A distinguished citizen of Chicago requests the country to observe that he has subscribed \$150 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. This is a double generosity; the country gets a good deal of information, and the sufferers -some money.

Political-not religious-persecution appears to be in vogue in Europe now. Lazarette, the Italian fanatic, was allowed to preach a new religion to his heart's content, but the moment his adherents cheered for a republic, the gendarmes rushed on the crowd and killed the orator. This is the way to spread republican notions, not to extinguish them.

According to a curious story brought in by our political reporters, those estimable gentlemen, Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin and L. Bradford Prince, are about to organize a Hayes party in the State of New-York. Experienced politicians will regard the published programme with some reserve-not yet understanding precisely why a Hayes party is needed in our campaign for Congressmen and a Legislature, or why precisely those gentlemen should organize it.

Mr. Key's Georgia correspondent, who is so sure that a division in the Southern Democracy is near at hand, looks very much like a person who would not refuse to start an Administration newspaper, if he was properly encouraged with the necessary money. We regret to say that we cannot consistently reccommend him. His style closely resembles the recent tornado at Wallingford, and the sequences of its sudden precipitation upon 2 Georgia "cracker" might be serious.

A conversation with ex-Attorney-General Akerman, which is reported on another page. brings to light a curious misconception on the part of the Southern people concerning a law frequently invoked in revenue cases. This is Section 643 of the Revised Statutes, under which the trapsfer of the indicted revenue officers in South Carolina to a United States Court has been demanded, and under which similar requisitions have been made in former cases. This law, which Southerners generally sup pose to be a product of "Northern hate," in reality dates back to Madison's Administration, and was placed upon the statute book in its present shape forty-five years ago, by the aid of many Southern votes, at the sug gestion of President Jackson and Attorney General Roger B. Taney. This ought to re move Southern prejudices, for the author of the Dred Scott decision was considered pretty good Southerner in his time.

The Silver conference at Paris yesterday might be considered an "experience meeting," each delegation having described the mone tary condition of the country it represents The subsequent statements foreshadow the immediate result of the conference. England will maintain a "benevolent neutrality" be tween silver and gold. She will retain the single gold standard herself, but she will no effort to change the coinage of India, where silver is the only basis which commerce will recognize. France, in common with the Latin tests the constitutionality of the Ten Com-

ing that the great stock of silver in Germany may be used to derange their currency. The moment is not opportune for currency changes abroad, and bimetallists must only learn "to "labor and to wait."

All the world and the rest of mankind have long known that Controller Kelly and Commissioner Campbell were not upon the best of terms, personally or politically; but the report of the latter official discloses a state of things which the wayfaring man was not prepared to witness. It seems that Mr. Campbell had his attention attracted to an asphalt pavement which has stood the test of six years' use in another city, and wished to lay a short piece of it in a down-town street for the purposes of a trial. This would seem to be a reasonable desire. Mr. Campbell is Commissioner of Public Works, and has the pavements in charge; he is a professional engineer of high standing, and knows all about pavements. If he considered a pavement good enough to try, non-professional officials might at least have allowed bim to make an inexpensive experiment. But Mr. Kelly stepped in and said "No." Whereupon Mr. Campbell observes, in a caustic manner, that the Controller's objection was "evidently made with-" out any knowledge of the subject."

The views of a distinguished Georgia Republican, given elsewhere, upon the probability of a Democratic split in the South, deserve careful reading everywhere, but especially in Washington. His description of the contest between two Democrats in his district for election to Congress-a contest which is pointed out in a letter printed in our Washington dispatches as a sign of Democratic dissolution-may serve to show how much reality there is in these prophecies. This is simply a low quarrel between two rivals for an office. There is no National or public question of any sort involved. Each wants the salary, the influence and the name of the position, and each is trying to earn it by out-blackguarding the other. This is not the sort of split that has been promised us-one side for Bourbonism, the other side for political progress and geaeral enlightenment. Mr. Sherman says there is so little to choose between the two men that he shall vote for neither of them. Evidently the Whig millennium is yet to begin.

WHO WAS "MOSES" 1.

All through the telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Manton Marble in Tallahassec, and certain distinguished persons in Gramere Park, New-York, as between Gramercy Park and Oregon, there flit certain shadowy shapes of whose substance the public would like to know more. The curiosity respecting the veiled identities that figured in the Oregon dispatches was speedily satisfied. They soon knew that "Gobble" was no other than Governor Grover himself, and when they saw the business in which he had been engaged, they no longer wondered that he described himself in his telegraphic message as being afflicted with "cramp," "dizziness," "headache," and other physical disturbances which might be supposed to result, in a sensitive organization like Governor Grover's, from a guilty conscience. But the mysterious beings, with geographical names, who appear and reappear, like stage ghosts, in Mr. Marble's and Colonel Pelton's dispatches, are mysterious still. Indeed, the existence of some of them has just been made known, and there are others whom THE TRIBUNE has yet to materialize; and the people who are always catching such political spirits in their ways that are dark, who are always turning up with the key to a cipher or the missing link in the evidence, have hardly had time yet to put their minds upon the subject. Nobody, however, can give us the information so easily as Mr. Marble himself. He knows who "Warsaw" was, and who "Spain" was-who seems to have lived Why "consult here"? What had New-York at Gramercy Park-and who "Bolivia" was. These are the undiscovered heroes of the dispatches we printed the other day. The dispatches we print to-day disclose a new character in this underground drama.

There is an old saying about stealing the livery of Heaven for improper campaign purposes. There is another about keeping an eye on General Butler when he is quoting Scripture-or something to that effect. Both adages will recur to men's minds when they see that in the intrigue by wire which went on between New-York and Tallahassee the name of the Lawgiver of Israel himself was pressed into service, and that we are left in the dark as to the nature of the transactions narrated mainly because we do not know what personage, famous or the reverse, was concealed under the name of "Moses"! This is a dispatch, for instance, from Mr. Marble to Colonel Pelton:

Dec. 5, 1876. Colonel PELYON, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. Bolivia Leura, finished yesterday afternoon responsibility Moses last night Cox found me, and said he had nothing which I knew already. Tell Eussia saddle Black

What was it that was "finished yesterday "afternoon ?" It could not have been the presentation of the Democratic case to the Canvassing Board, which did happen to be concluded that day; for that Colonel Pelton could learn from the newspapers, and Mr. Marble would hardly make a mystery of so simple a matter. True, we did hear a year or two ago in a certain famous controversy of a man so fend of devices that "if he had to 'cut a cabbage he'd steal on it from behind, "and carve it with a device." But with all Mr. Marble's fondness for ciphers, he would bardly have resorted to one merely to announce the conclusion of a legal argument. It was something in which "Bolivia," 'Laura" and "Moses" seem to have been mixed up. People would like to know what "responsibility" "Moses" had in the matter, Also, what is meant by this portentous request to Colonel Pelton to "tell to "saddle Blackstone." Who was 'Russia" and what was "Blackstone" that it should be "saddled"? Or was this a prior conception of General Palmer's idea that Mr. Tilden might have made himself President by getting on horseback and swearing bimself in ? But, of course, Mr. Marble will

explain. Here is another dispatch, in which there are some new geographical arrivals, with another allusion to "Moses": To Colonei WILIAAM PELTON, 15 Grumercy Park, New

Certificate required to Moses decision have Londo hour for Boltvia of just and Edinburgh at Moselle hand a any over Glasgow France received Russia of.

(No sig.)
There have been certain "decisions" promulgated by Moses to which Mr. Marble should have needed no "certificate," and they would have effectually prevented, if the Democratic party had chosen to observe them, any attempts to "purchase a Republican "elector" in Oregon or a Democratic return in Florida. But remembering that a large proportion of the Democratic party still con-

Union, will still pursue a cantious course, fear- mandments, we will let that point go, and There begin to be signs already of an effort on merely inquire, on behalf of the public, what the "certificate" was which was "required," what it was that was "received and "of Russia," and what it was that somebody was to "hand over," why, if Mr. Marble sent this dispatch, as there is every reason to suppose he did, and it contained nothing he would have been ashamed to have others find out, he did not sign his name to it.-But, of course Mr. Marble will explain.

Here is "Moses" again, in the neighborhood of "London" this time:

COLONEL PRITON, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: Promised in Moses London result may I faith public but which easily am that putting news cannot che absolute help is to-night be right midnight He to Wednesday preparing proceedings will session reported about ten first announce in decisive (or cisive) in London result Ithaca at just member and doubtful decision me is foreign to-morrow certify to-day Asia protest Dryden meeting proffered to gets he Syracuse London Ithaca Democratic votes agreed electors of member was also if mission then result he statesman first by alarm distrust chance not took Havanese Barlow visiting might for began but to last magnanimity cheap they France saw. (No signature.)

Here Mr. Marble-or somebody-revels in the tangle of his words. Some "result" seems to have been "promised," and the writer seems to think he "cannot be cheated." Something is to be done "to-night," and there is a figure "ten" named, and a mysterious allusion to "midnight"; there seems to be something about "Democratic votes" that 'electors" have "agreed"-was it, to cast?-; and there is something about "distrust" and "chance," and something is evidently "cheap." Or was this all a cipher, and does it cover an entirely innocent transaction? Of course, Mr. Marble will explain.

"Moses" again, actually engaged, we regret to say, in a "close and hard fight," and plainly in need of the "rope exercise" that might be found at a rope's end: To Colonel PELTON: Downright unless but be Florida rope exercise may in

London to Senate France give to Moses fight close is fair no earliest unquestionably needs win best and hard it stages possible at do will till and except powers full turther Moses perfectly assistance discreet withdrawn for which will is trustworthy grante. Rome taken be. Somebody is to have "full powers;" " Moses"

is "perfectly discreet," and Colonel Pelton is apparently informed that "it will be taken "for granted that 'Rome' is trustworthy." Add to this the following dispatch to Manton Marble, evidently from the Democratic head-

MANTON MARRILE, Tallahassee, Fla.: Lima should important in once be concert councils

and better if trust you can fox done time him divided act only Bolivia with and consult here.

The next day the following dispatch, singularly like the former, and yet so unlike that it could hardly have been merely a "repeated" message, was sent to Mr. Marble:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 6. TALLA, Flu., 4.

MANTON MARREN: Lima should important in once be concert council and letter if trust you then very no no Warsaw can Cox done time him divided act only Bolivia with and consult

(No alguature.) This is all very queer. There is no great significance, perhaps, in the fact that Mr. Marble used a cipher. He had an undoubted right to keep his own counsel. But the hints that escape even from his ciphers cannot fail to arouse suspicion. The Florida Board of Canvassers was sitting as a court; representatives of both parties appeared before it. This was all. When a case is argued before the Supreme Court, do we have cipher telegrams flying about, saying that somebody is "perfectly discreet," and wanting to know if somebody else is "trustworthy"; that something can be done "if you can trust Fox" or Cox; and giving repeated injunctions from New-York to "act only with Bolivia and consult here." that Mr. Marble has never chosen to deny that he held out a bait to McLin. Verily, the trail of the Oregon serpent seems to be over Florida, and it looks very much as if some dirty work had been done there in which Mr. Manton Marble had a hand. Will Mr. Marble explain ?

GENERAL HAWLEY'S SUPERSERVICEABLE

FRIENDS. Connecticut is one of the States which figure in the calculations of both parties as offering a fair probability of Republican gains at the coming November election. The State has always held a sort of pivotal position in polities, so very meely balanced between the parties that the slightest change in public sentiment was sure to register itself there first. All the warnings of sweeping political changes have come from that quarter. During the first years of Republican ascendancy in the nation, her State officers and Legislature, both United States Senators, three out of four, and sometimes all four of her Congressional delegation, were Republicans; but the State was always close notwithstanding, and each year the Republicans were forced to a handto-hand fight to keep their position and hold what had been gained. It was only by hard work and unceasing vigilance, by laying aside petty differences and subordinating personal ambitions, that they succeeded in keeping the State right. In 1867 they lost the State officers for the first time in fourteen years, General Hawley being the Republican candidate for a second term. Since that time, with occasional exceptious, when the Republicans were assisted by some specially fortunate conditions, the State has slowly but steadily fallen back into the hands of the Democracy, but with such stubborn resistance from the Republicans that we believe the former have never in any single year carried both branches of the Legislature with their State ticket. Their progress has been such, however, that they have to-day both United States Senators and three of the four Congressmen. It is the hope of Connecticut Republicans to be able in November to earry at least two of the four Congressional districts and a majority of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Barnum. The fact that they have carried the Legislature now for three years in succession, gives them confidence to believe that with proper effort and a rensonable degree of harmony they can carry the Legisla ture, even against Senator Baruum's money

and management. This cannot be done, of course, without united hard work and entire barmony in the party. The pendency of the Senatorial election, which makes it more important to have perfect barmony, unfortunately makes it more difficult to obtain. There is danger that dissensions in the party upon the Senatorial question before the election may be so fatal that it will be found after the votes are counted that Mr. Barnum has quietly

the part of some of General Hawley's superserviceable friends to nominate him for the Senate by newspaper discussion before the election of the Legislature. Letters from Hartford have recently appeared in various newspapers as wide apart as Chicago and Boston, in which Connecticut politics are treated of, and by a singular coincidence General Hawley-other candidates being disposed of as "tricky politicians," etc.-is set up as unquestionably and by right the candidate of the party for Senator. The same sort of attempt to forestall the action of the Legislature has been made on one or two occasions heretofore, and the effect, so far as perceptible, has been simply to give the State to the Democrats, and continue General Hawleywhose leadership of the party has not been conspicuously successful-in private life. The outbreak of this correspondence at the present time, and the fact that the letters run on all fours with those written in previous years for the same purpose, reciting the same old stories and attacking the the Russian iron, but it has the same hard, same persons, indicate that the same superserviceable friends of General Hawley are again at work, and again doing him and his party irreparable mischief. The Republicans of Connecticut, however, will be wise to put off the election of Mr. Barnum's successor until they are reasonably sure that they have any such prize to dispute over; and as for General Hawley's letterwriting friends, who seem so anxious to convey the impression to the country at large that he is the only really competent and honest person in the State, and that all who differ are "tricky politicians," they would do well to give a moment's heed to the fact that the party has not heretofore been so strengthened by his candidacy or his leadership as to make the wisdom of thrusting him into unnecessary prominence apparent.

It does not make so much difference whether General Hawley or Marshall Jewell-or Henry C. Robinson or Henry B. Harrison or Orville H. Platt, or any other of a dozen or more that might be named, be elected to succeed Mr. Barnum. Any one of them would represent the State creditably. The main point is to prevent Mr. Barnum succeeding himself. A campaign which begins with the assumption on the part of General Hawley's friends that the sole object is to send him to the Senate, or that he has any prior right to or lien on the nomination, is not likely to be a distinguished success. There are several other prominent Republicans in the State, and some of them will not enjoy being denounced as "tricky politicians," because their friends have exercised the same right that General Hawley's friends have in considering them possible caudidates for Senator. Connecticut may be carried for the Republicans as against the Democrats; that it could be carried upon a direct issue for General Hawley for Senator, no one believes who knows anything about the State.

RUSSIAN IRON AND GERMAN STEEL.

The assassination of the Czar's chief of pelice, a few hours after Hoedel was beheaded in Berlin, has brought Russian Nihilism and German Socialism face to face. We took pains yesterday to point out one of the most striking analogies between these two destructive forces: the fact that each nation is the victim of its own illnsions, each having entered upon a period of change and development with immoderate expectations, and each being overwhelmed with disappointment over the political and economic results. Aside from this common cause of popular distrust and social restlessness there are other points of resemblance; and we wish to direct attention to one of these: the similarity of the repressive measures to which the two Imperial Governments have resorted. At the outset, it must be borne in mind

that the dangers to be apprehended from this

revolutionary and atheistic movement are to do with the decision of the Florida Board greater in one empire than in the other, of Canvassers? People have not forgotten owing to the fact that the proportion of urban to rural population is relatively larger in Germany than in Russia. The Czar's dominions are less densely populated than the states of Central Europe. St. Petersburg and Moscow have each a population of over 600,-000, but there are only two other cities that number more than 100,000 souls, and only seven more that have over 50,000. Mr. Mackenzie Wallace estimates that barely one-tenth of the population of European Russia live in cities. The frontiers have been extended so rapidly, and there has been so much cheap land, that the people have dwelt apart on large farms. Village industries have not been developed into urban trades, and outside of the few cities to which we have referred there is no middle class. Moreover, the peasants are ignorant and unable to read cheap newspapers and political pamphlets. Under such conditions the growth and dissemination of new ideas must be exceedingly slow. In the cities the secret societies have it in their power to do mischief, but in the thinly-populated rural districts, as Turgeneff has shown in "Virgin 'Soil," their arguments fall upon deaf ears, Germany, on the other hand, is studded with cities; the people are close together, and everybody can read; and inasmuch as a fondness for speculative theories is a national characteristic, new ideas respecting government, society and religion travel fast. The returns of the recent Parliamentary elections show how important a part the cities of Germany have played in the Socialist agitation. In Berlin the Social Democrats pelled over 50,000 votes; in Hamburg, 30,000; and in Altona, Kiel, Breslau, Dresden, Leipsic, Nüremberg and Elberfeld a large number. The ministry made their gains in the rural districts where there was a reaction against Liberalism, but barely held their own ground in the centres of population. This was a very different result from that reached in France a year ago, when the Republican vote was distributed between city and country more evenly than ever before, and a strik ing proof was afforded that the prejudices of the rural population against Liberalism were gradually passing away. We pass now to the policy of repression by

which each government is striving to stamp out doctrines that are not only revolutionary but anarchical. In Russia the tension of the imperial system will be increased, but the Government will not find it necessary to adopt extraordinary measures. It is only in the few large cities that the tendencies of the secret societies are fraught with danger, and those centres of population will be placed under the surveillance of the police. Arrests will be multiplied and Siberian mines tilled with new tenants; the press will be subjected to rigid censorship; and if these new assassins are arrested, jury trials will be dispensed with, and any miscarriage of justice such as the acquittal of Vers Sassulitch will be obviated. Further than this it will not be necessary to go. In picked up the prize, and there is no Germany, however, where, as we have ex-Senatorship for Republicans to quarrel over. plained, the danger from Socialism is more

imminent than in Russia, the pressure of military imperialism will be brought to bear upon the disaffected and insubordinate classes of society. Prince Bismarck's bill for the repression of Socialism is more carefully drawn than the ill-digested act which was thrown out by the last Reichstag, but it is the most sweeping measure ever proposed in the Fatherland. It authorizes the central authorities in the Federal States to prohibit public meetings for a year, to prevent the sale of interdicted publications, to restrict the purchase or possession of arms, to expel unemployed persons and Socialistic agents, and to fine and imprison printers, booksellers and innkeepers; and it creates an Imperial Bureau for enforcing these regulations. This is an extraordinary measure, and in order to secure its passage in the new Reichstag the Chancellor stands ready to yield his ground in the great conflict with the Vatican. He has adopted methods of repression and coercion that are essentially Russian. The German steel has a finer grain and higher temper than metallic ring.

* AN INTERESTING STATEMENT. The Treasury statement of assets and liabifities, July 31, has just been issued. This statement which was not prepared by any Secretary preceding Mr. Sherman, is especially interesting because it shows what the Treasury balances consist of, and where they are, and what immediate obligations stand against those balances. The statement for July 31 is peculiarly noteworthy. It shows that the Government had on that date no less than \$50,109,557 01 in coin on deposit with National Bank depositaries, besides \$10,536,-338 91 in currency. The large increase of coin deposits explains, as we have repeatedly suggested, the steadiness of the gold market, notwithstanding the heavy subscriptions to the four per cent loan. Had the whole amount of coin payable for bonds sold been withdrawn from the market during the period intervening before corresponding calls for six per cent bonds mature, there must have been serious disturbance in the gold market, and a considerable advance in the premium on gold. By leaving the gold with banks, which deposit United States bonds as security, either those called or others of like value, the market is relieved, an advance in the premium is prevented, and the Treasury holds from the day calls are made the bonds which at the maturity of those calls it can lawfully redeem, or their equivalent.

In gold coin and bullion the Treasury held \$132,014,619 41, and in silver coin and bullion \$21,368,249 36. It is noticeable that the amount of silver certificates on hand was \$2,647,940, which shows that the Treasury promptly gets back through payment of duties nearly all the silver certificates as well as the silver coin, as fast as either are assued. The Treasury had on hand \$7,730,331 63 in standard silver dollars, so that the amount up to that time successfully forced into actual circulation by all the efforts of the Treasury was insignificant. Although everything in the power of the Treasury has been done to induce banks to assist in creating a circulation for the silver dollars, the entire demand from all the banks does not average more than \$300,000 weekly; and no small part of the coin thus put out speedily returns through payment of duties or taxes. The item Silver coin received in heu of currency, \$1,107,509 19," is supposed to represent in part, payments of silver dellars internal taxes. The Treasury also held \$14,117,824 32 in national bank notes, of which \$9,453,374 84 was received as part of the five per cent redemption fund, and had not yet been redeemed. Including deposits with banks, the Treasury had on hand about \$87,600,000 in currency, besides bank notes, minor coins, and redeemed certificates.

The specie on hand, exclusive of deposits with banks which represent bonds in process of refunding, was about \$153,000,000, and the charges against that fund were, of coin certificates, about \$23,745,000, of interest due and not represented by coupons in the Tressury about \$8,588,000; transfer checks, disbursing officers' accounts, and minor items, about \$2,800,000-in all about \$35,133,000. In this account the entire deposit of specie with banks is supposed to be required to meet calls for bonds which have already matured or will soon mature. But even with this reduction, the balance of actual specie on hand in excess of present obligations is about \$118,000,000, and, of course, a much larger amount will be really available for purposes of resumption. We still hope that the Treasury may soon find it desirable to begin to pay out small gold coins for the ordinary obligations of the Government, Last week \$500,000 in gold was exported, and meanwhile the attempt to get silver into circulation has entirely failed, as it must until small notes are withdrawn from use.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR

The Nationals are altogether an oppressed community, whose platforms and speeches consist solely of exhortations to revolt against some shadowy and shapeless tyranny. But what particular yoke the Connecticut chapter of this society expects to break by a "lecture in the public schools as often "as once a week on the Dignity "of Labor" it is even more difficult than usual to discover. No party, so far as heard from, is claiming that labor is undignified, although these same Nationals insist that hard work and a good deal of it is a flagrant indignity when perpetrated by China men. And what kind of labor is it whose exceptional dignity is to be asserted and defended in the school-rooms? Is it the toil of Mr. Schwab at the spigot of his beer keg? Is it the profane wrestling with social and financial science to which the collarless Kearney strips himself? Is it the irregular but energetic pugilism of Mr. Theodore Allen? Is it the hand-work of the men in factories and on farms, or the bram-work of the men in banking houses and lawyers' offices ?

Now, we are not of the opinion that the world is to be regenerated by tures once a week in the public schools or elsewhere, but yet some very plain talk from their true friends is what genuine laboring men need. Both political parties have been so long fawming upon them for favors, and exuding vague nonseuse about their "dignity," that it is little wonder if some of the more unthinking have imbibed the notion that somehow they are a peculiar people, with supernatural rights and pricileges, whose demands are to be acceded to as a matter of course, and without argument. How can it well be otherwise when all their follies have found fluent excusers, and when even the violence and rioting which armed mobs have carried on in their name have met with prompt and zealous justification? Surely the questions between employers and employed are grave enough without embarrassing them with such foolish counsel,

And then laborers have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by trying to occupy some impossible position in the clouds. If any course of lectures could be devised by Connecticut Nationals or by any one else which would impress upon the laboring man the fact that no legislation can insure to the idle and thriftless and ignorant and depraved the gains which result from industry and prudence and skill and uprightness of character, and that there is nothing so dignified or sanctified or mystical in labor of the hands that the laws of the universe will suspend themselves in its favor, he would be troubled less about his "dignity" and about getting "emancipated" than he now is, and he would find more active sympathy and efficient aid. He certainly cannot compel a patient hearing until he comes down on the solid ground with definite propositions which he is prepared to argue in the language used by men of this world who talk business. The laborer suffers real hardships, but he gains nothing by inventing imaginary ones. He has rights; but he gains nothing by demanding worship. He has duties, too, and when he shuts off the meaningless declamation of his self-constituted avengers about the Dignity of Labor, and acknowledges the binding force of these duties, he will be in a position to make a conquering demand upon other men to recognize his rights and to perform the duties which they owe him.

A few more reports like that of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics will satiate the appetite of Labor Reformers for that sort of literature. These gentlemen expressed great eagerness for such reading, so long as there was none of it in the market. They will not be long in finding out that it is an uncommonly "fillin" Kipe

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Potter Committee devoted three days to the testimony" of a lunatic I

Poor Leet seems to have gone mad from a notion that he had a coparceny with Marble and Tilden. Butler's chance for being Governor of Massachusetts was never poorer than it is now. Kearney is a very sorry investment.

If Mr. Thurman has always been loyal to the 'Ohio idea" what was the cause of the cool hetween him and his venerable uncle when the lat-ter was "rising up" for Governor !

If the Administration basn't stirred up the Old Line Whig it has imparted a fresh briskness to the bulldozer. There is bardly a Southern State in which the latter is not numerous and rampant.

The frand hunters allowed Leet to tell his crazy story at the Government expense for the purpose of showing what a bad lot of men used to run the political machinery of the State of Louisiana. What they succeeded in showing was their own eagerness to swallow anything labelled "fraud."

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Tenessee, as might have been expected, is an ex-Confederate officer. He is forty-two years of age, was a Colonel in the 7th Tennessee Infantry, fost a leg at the battle of Stone River, and has been Chan-cellor of the Franklin Judicial District for eight years. The authorship of the remarkable platform of the convention is credited to him.

General Banks's prospects for a renomination to Congress are said to be entirely hopeless. Yet his friends say he will make a vigorous contest. There are four or five Republican aspirants for the nomination, but no one of them is sufficiently prominent yet to give any indication of the result. The sori of man most desired is one who wall look out for the "Deestrict" rather than devote his time to political scheming and speech-making.

Prudent persons will not be liable to pass Mr. Manton Marble's bed-room door unless they are clad in a suit of plate armor. The awful example of Mr. Leet shows how a weak-minded little gentleman who has been burdened with momentous political secrets, and who has only partially relieved himself, may be suddenly transformed unto a highly destructive citizen. Hither o Mr. Marble has been harmless, only wreaking himself at intervals upon the Euglish language; but there's no telling how soon he may fall foul of his fellowcreatures.

It is pretty well agreed by those best informed in regard to Massachusetts politics that Butler has ceased to have any chance for capturing the Democratic nomination for Governor. What his own bad management has not done to injure him, Kearney's speeches have done. He hurt himself when he said there was nothing good in either of the old parties, and that he preferred the National party to both. Then the traces of his "coaching" a Kearney's later speeches, that the causes of the two Mearney's later speeches, that the causes of the two men are identical, and as Kearney has offended both the higher and lower eloments of the Democratic party, the effect is bad for Butler. The chances now are that the Democrats will nominate a candidate of their own, possibly Mr. Gaston, and the worst effect of Butler's movement will be the trading of Democratic votes for Governor in favor of Butler votes for Democratic Congressmen.

Mr. Thurman evidently consoled himself with the

belief that nobody ever read his speeches in the Senate, or else he would not have been so reckless in claiming that he had always favored irredeemable money. In a speech against the inflation bill on April 6, 1874, he said: "It simply means that no man of my age shall ever again see in this country that kind of currency which the framers of the Constitution intended should be the currency of the Union; which every sound writer on political economy the world over says is the only currency that defrauds no man. It means that so long as I live, and possibly long after I shall be laid in the grave, this people shall have nothing but an irredeemable currency with which to transact their business-that currency which has been well described as the most effective invention that ever the wit of man devised to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. I will have nothing to do with it." In another speech on the same bill he said: "Ultimately this discussion the same bill he said: "Ultimately this discussion will be reduced to a single question, in my humble judgment; a question between a sound currency or an irredeemable currency for all time to come. Let every man take his stand one way or another, and let him bide the result; and if he takes a stand which his conscience shall approve, although he may be condemned and may fall, he will at least have the satisfaction of having done his duty." The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, but the streams a meetacle is presented of the prophet strange spectacle is presented of the p standing upon what he so ably described wrong side, the side with which he vowed he have nothing to do.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Armitt Brown has had another ad relapse. He was very low on Sunday. Lord Beaconsfield is an eager reader of

verything pertaining to the life and times of Canulag he English statesman of the reign of George IV. General Pope shows few signs of the ravaes of time. He is the same hale, fire-looking gentleann that he was sixteen years ago, when he first began

The heretofore unknown burial place of Frederick von Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nuremberg, and ancestor of the Prusso-German dynasty, has been

discovered. The tomb was found in the crypt of the castle at Nuremberg. The citizens of St. Paul, Minn., are prepar ing a fitting reception for President Hayes on the occa-sion of his visit to that city. The Presidential party will

not on the control of Pope Leo's consent to leaving Rome for a time for his health is said to have been largely brought about by Cardinal Guibert, who pithily remarked that

the thought "it would neither be convenient nor amos-ing to have to assemble the Conclave every two years."

The late Rev. Samuel William Brace, who lied in Utica last week, was at the time of his death the

oldest living graduate of Hamilton Cellege. He was graduated in 1815, in the second class in the history of the college. He enjoyed a large acquaintance and cor-respondence with public men. One of Gilbert Stuart's portraits of Washington has been presented to the Maryland Historical Society. It was originally painted for the late Solomon Etting, of Baltimore, and was given to the so-

ciety by his daughter, who was present on a number occasions while the artist was performing his work. Lord Rosebery looks like a boy, and is very modest in his manners, but in debate he can give